REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8629.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ASSYRIA, 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, as above from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. GOA, 1005 Tons, 296 H.P., Commander J. Avery, on SATURDAY, the 7th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore or Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppie, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for the Coast and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 136 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Poro Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	26	22	8	including Wines
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to s ll on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BAT-VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2d-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
BOKHARA	2932	450	..F. H. Toszock,	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	..E G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2084	450	..D. Rennoldson.	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2203	400	..C. H. Eastley..	30th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	2933	450	..P. S. Tomlin..	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. Andrews (12 0 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	5 0	....	9th Sept.	25th Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
THRACIA	21 7	424	....	25th Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

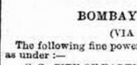
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE on the 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL at the end of October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL to follow.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

TO LIVERPOOL..... First Class. Rs. 500

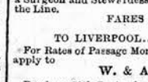
For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE



will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all Stoppages.
The 2nd „ 25 „ „ „
The 3rd „ 25 „ „ „
The 4th „ 24 „ „ „

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR
OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.
STAR COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the charming Comedietta,
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING;
And conclude with the Original Burlesque by Conwa Edwardes,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.
N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

NOTICE—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd October 1876.

DATE-CASES.

MAHOGANY, with revolving dates:

	Small size, 9 in by 6½ in. ..	Rs. 4 8
	Large size, 12 in by 9 in	„ 8 8
JAPANNED TIN,	plain	„ 3 0

WRITING CASES.

SMITH'S SOLID LEATHER TRAVELLING WRITING CASE, with Inkstand, Blotting-paper, and protected pockets for stationery, &c. with Patent Lock and Strap fastenings	Rs. 22 8
SMITH'S "TOURIST" Ditto French Morocco ..	„ 8 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be OPENED from TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
3rd October, 1876. Agents.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 11th day (both days inclusive) of October 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE.
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34, Nicol's Building, 30th September 1876.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

WE, the Undersigned, hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Liquidators' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
And to consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidators.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd instant to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Bombay, 2nd October 1876. Liquidators.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1876.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1877, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 3rd October 1876. Manager.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4		
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8		
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4		
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4		

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER bottled by W. J. ESSAI, Qts. Rs. 5 and Pts. Rs. 3 per doz. Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. I. I., Kolhapore.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM in first rate order, with a high caste Grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2½ high; sound, fast and perfectly broken to Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,050. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS SHOWING CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„ 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern do. do.	„ 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Costings do. do.	„ 45 to 90

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, small size of chest, Height and	Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„ 25

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali:—Khursedji Dossabhai.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 to 12, *Rs.* 17 to 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 to 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 to 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock of Coatings, Whip Cords, Trouserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress West	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England ...	Rs. 36 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished..	Rs. 35 to 39 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpacs, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Water Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	Rs. 35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy Striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 5 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Few cwts. of navy biscuits.
6 cases bed ticklings.
15 bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs.
25 drums printing ink.
Few new express hand sewing machines.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee—
F & Co—25-35—9 bales grey shirtings, 39 inch 7 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.,

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

2 cases gilt and flower cupid essence bottles, 6 cases metal snuff boxes, 10 cases sewing thread on tickets, 8 cases metal spoons, 20 casks iron wire, Nos. 16, 18, 20.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR THE DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID PIER GLASSES, from 3 to 6 Light Chandeliers, Set of Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., the following:—

2 pairs of square and oblong pier glasses in rich gilt frames.
2, 3, 4 and 6 light chandeliers, which can be used either by gas or candle.
1 case of sample things consisting of open face watches, rubber tobacco pouches in forms of crabs, fishes, revolver, knife, figures, and also a few watch guards, ladies boots, &c.
1 case of hand sewing machines by Johnson Clark & Co.,
1 case of superior elect

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 3RD OCT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed dull, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Piece Goods in Manchester are also dull, and looking to the less hopeful tone Continental politics have again assumed, and the backward tendency of Eastern Exchange, the probability seems in favour of increased dulness rather than a revival of activity.

From New York, telegrams of Saturday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 11 cents, but December shipment is ¼ lower, 11⅛ cents per lb. Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Saturday's Receipts	15,000	12,000	12,000
Total for September	236,000	196,400	167,000

The London General Produce Markets show no change of any kind.

French Rentes yesterday were again quoted at 106½, but Consols are given at 95⅝, which, if correct, indicates a decline of 1¼ per cent since Saturday. A portion of this may be due to Saturday's quotation being with and Monday's without the quarterly dividend, but this still leaves ¾ per cent fall to be accounted for, and except the Turkish Question, there is no adverse influence apparent.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 52¾d., but private advices call it weak at 52¼d. or equivalent to as nearly as possible 1s. 8d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been particularly quiet, very few Bills have been offering, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance. In the morning rates opened at yesterday's closing figures, but in the course of the morning a decline of 1-16d was established at which the market closes weak, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15/16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3/16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d. to 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no enquiry whatever and rates are nominally the same :—Fours, Rs. 100⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET is particularly dull with a general decline in prices. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower, New Berar Press have fallen Rs. 5, Indian Press Rs. 25, Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in much less demand than formerly, and we quote a fall since Saturday of Rs. 15 in Alexandra and Coorla, Rs. 25 in Goculdass Morarjee, Rs. 35 in Dhurumseys; Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petit, Oriental, Mazagon and Nursey. Land Companies are nominally unaltered, but there are no buyers.

COTTON is particularly dull and we have not heard of a single purchase for export, although sellers continue to show more willingness to do business. There is still a fair enquiry, however, for local Spinning which will prevent prices declining sufficiently to admit of export buying until supplies are on a larger scale.

FREIGHTS are the same in every respect. Engagements have been made for Wheat at £1-10 and Cotton at £1-13s 9d. per ton by steamer for Liverpool, but even at these reduced rates small progress is made.

PIECE GOODS have met a slightly better demand to-day and a moderate business has been done in Manchester goods at current rates. For local makes the demand is comparatively active and prices are a shade firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
40,000	250	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	270
30,000	500	all	15 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	711½
10,000	250	all	5 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I. & China	303
43,000	125	all	8 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	335
40,000	40	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,220	25	12	6 do.	National Bank of India	107 xd.
60,000	25	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	690

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

75	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,200
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
500	2,500	all	10 p.ct	Alliance Spinning	2,450 xd.
30,000	100	all	8 ,,	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	78
300	1,000	all	...	Bhowanggur M. & F. Co	1,775
3,000	1,000	all	10 p.ct	Bombay United	1,145 xd.
1,800	125	all	11 p.ct	Broach Mills	140
200	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,065
2 60	500	all	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	580
300	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,140
1,500	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,225
1,000	1,000	all	30 p.ct	Good Luck Spinning	1,019
200	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	275
675	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,180
750	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	630
77	1,000	all	60 p.ct	Jowrajbhoy Mills	1,040
750	100	all	30 p.ct	Chandeish Spinning	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	990
301	1,250	all	...	Madras Spinning	1,140
468	1000	all	75 p.ct	Madras U. Spinning	1,160
3,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	410
2 00	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Manockji Petit's	1,270 xd.
1 42	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
2,000	1,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	320
930	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
140	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	910
2,551	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	400
1,000	400	all	8 p.ct	Oriental Spinning	795
60	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	960
650	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	32 xd.
1,000	1,000	25	12 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	200
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	990
50	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	700

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	£20	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
£20	£20	14 0	do. Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6 5 7 8	do. Ditto	72
...	£20	21 11 1	do. Ditto, and Ditto	33
...	100	1,000	do. B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19 6 9 15	do. Do. New Shares	285

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,145
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Mazagon Land	460
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16 p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	30 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	725
800	800	all	36 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ld.	215
1,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
3,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	31
1,500	500	all	8 p.ct	Treacher & Co.	410
1,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Vicgas Patent Slip Co'	38

THE SILVER FAMINE IN CHINA.

A CORRESPONDENT, "C. R.," at Shanghai, writing on the 25th August to the *North China Daily News* on the silver famine in that part of the world, concludes a long letter on the subject, the first portion of which is devoted to a review of the movements of silver in Europe and America, with the following observations on the probable demands for silver in Shanghai and other ports in China :—

Exports of treasure to the East, last year, were the smallest known for a quarter of a century,—about £3,500,000 ; in consequence, the bullion required in carry on foreign trade in the Far East is in a very small compass, as was notorious here nearly a year ago. But the singular fascination of the Comstock lode paralyzed the bullion trade, and dread of an unfashionable decline in the value of silver prohibited imports. We have been, therefore, left almost entirely without silver, except such dribbles as can be borrowed on onerous terms from the native banks. The opinion is held by some that the present scarcity of silver in Shanghai is owing to its withdrawal from circulation by the Chinese owing to the fear of war. Such a process has doubtless been going on to a small extent, but the foreign banks have hitherto been accustomed to import capital for the foreign trade of China, and not trust to being able to borrow it from the Chinese. So far, however, from the Chinese having shown any want of confidence in foreign trade owing to apprehensions of political complications, they have just now an unusually large amount of capital invested in it. They hold in Shanghai :—

28,000 Bales Silk, valued at	Tls.	11,200,000
80,000 Chests Black Tea	,,	1,100,000
100,000 pkgs. Green Tea	,,	1,300,000
Piece Goods, unshipped	,,	1,000,000
Sterling Bills	,,	1,050,000
Rupee Bills	,,	1,150,000
Loans to Foreign Banks	,,	400,000
	Tls.	17,700,000

There can be no doubt that there are very large quantities of silver in the country ; nevertheless capital is, as a rule, worth far more to Chinese than to foreigners, and the business of foreign banks has hitherto been to furnish the capital requisite for the foreign trade, at a moderate rate of interest ; they have, perhaps, just discovered a more profitable method of doing business ; but, however big a bonanza it may be to them, it is productive of much inconvenience to their fellow countrymen.

Besides the visible supply of produce waiting shipment, we may expect,

7,000 Bales Silk, value	Tls.	2,800,000
140,000 pack, Green Tea, value	,,	1,800,000
	Tls.	4,600,000

Against which, we may hope, rather than expect, to sell before the end of the year,

Cotton Goods, value	Tls.	4,500,000
Miscellaneous Imports, value	,,	1,000,000
Opium 12,000 chests, value	,,	5,000,000
	Tls.	10,500,000

from which, however, we may have to deduct gold to be received from Tientsin to a considerable amount. A large supply of silver will be required to meet this balance of trade in favour of Shanghai.

A considerable amount of misapprehension may have been caused by the values of trade as given in the Customs' Returns. According to these, the imports into China about balance, the exports, and this is leaving out of the account the opium and other imports which enter China through non-treaty ports via Hongkong. The opium alone thus imported would show an annual value of some Tls. 9,000,000, and the balance of trade would be largely against China. But the figures of the China trade are easily estimated, and may be stated thus, in averages :—

EXPORTS.

Teas, 1,725 000 pls., at Tls. 30	51,750,000
Silk, 75,000 bls., at Tls. 350	26 250,000
Miscellaneous	4,000,000
Gold	3,000,000
Tls.	85,000,000

IMPORTS.

Opium, 85,000 chts., at Tls. 400	34,000,000
Cotton, 250,000 bls., 26	6,500,000
General, from Great Britain	28,000,000
Other Western countries	3,500,000
Tls.	72,000,000

These are exclusive of the coasting and Japan trades, which are embraced in the Customs' statistics.

We have no immediate prospect of relief from the silver famine, India is now the only country to which we can look for supplies of silver. The Government of Calcutta held in Bar Silver, last month, but Rs. 7,200,000, whilst the total amount of coin and *currency notes* (the quantities are not distinguished) held last month by the Banks of Bengal and Bombay amounted to no more than Rs. 48,000,000. It is clear, therefore, that not much can be expected from that quarter. The large amount of Council drafts sold will interfere with the shipment of silver to India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, two passengers, 2,005 chests opium, and general cargo.

THE HALL LINE S. S. Childwall Hall, 1,361 tons Captain F. B. Tregarthen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. James, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. S. Price and Miss Price.

THE P. AND O Co's s. s. BOKHARA, 2,922 tons, Captain J. H. Torback, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta, Madras and Galle, with China Mails and the following cargo:—From Shanghai—74 chests tea, and 3 packages sundries. From Yokohama—71 cases tea. From Hongkong—151 packages tea, 11 packages sundries, 10 cases paper, 115 cases glass bangles, 2 boxes, cheroots, 100 bags copper cash, 20 boxes silk piece goods, 3 boxes tea and preserves, 1,656 packages sagaroandy, 314 packages silk, 12 boxes brass leaves, 100 bottles quick silver, 45 boxes vermillion, 650 cases cassia, 8 packages Chinaware, 2 cases white copper, 24 packages brass nails, 69 cases fire crackers, and 1 box specie. From Singapore—2nd cases cigars, 60 bags sago, 202 cases benjamin, 93 bags coffee, 2 cases mace, 10 packages China cubebs 2 boxes preserves, 89 pieces ivory, 31 packages nutmegs, 2 packages garrowwood, and 5 packages sundries. From Penang—200 slabs tin. From Galle—2 packages sundries. From Calcutta—4 cases piece goods and 20 bags merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Ombay dy (s)	Hall	China, &c.
	Childwall Hall (s)	Tregarthen	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bokhara, to Southampton.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Whit Hall, to Hull.
Barq e Nenuphar, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—10 bags corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Scokhia ; 8 crates earthenware, Sultanally Sullemanjee ; 6 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodeen ; 3 hodgsheads pickles, Maneckjee Bhicajee ; 54 boxes bar soap, Dalamally Suraf lly.
City of Baltimore s—6 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Afton—1,000 tubs steel, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ben Nevis—20 casks shots, Soomar Veera ; 10 casks hardware, Hassamally Lallmeya
Selo s—5 cases glass ware, John S Elmore and Co.
Celio o s—25 cases arsenic, Dhrumsey Mooljee.
Hydaspes s—4 cases bacon and hams, 4 cases cheese, and 2 cases hardware, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—105 cases brandy, Nawrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—100 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemrar ; 43 bales wool, Khemchund Purmanund ; 45 bales wool, NobinrazNurotomdass ; 65 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 105 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella ; 103 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
City of Baltimore s—240 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—11 bales hides and 22 cwts B horns, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 148 packages Senna and 31 packages leather, W Nicol and Co ; 50 bales coir yarn, P and O Co ; 120 cwts mother of pearl shell, Dawoodbhoy Hasum ; 230 cases Sundeefin, R Merally ; 200 cwts B horns, Hasum Noorbhoy ; 38 cwts B horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 22 cwts cotton and 2 cwts B horns and 2 cases pearl shells, 23 Allimamed Hasum ; 13 cases mother of pearl shells, 23 cases chundroo, Peerbhoy Assur ; 32 cwts India rubber, cotton and 2 cwts B horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 37 Jairbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum ; 37 bales hides and 1 case fishmaws, Nan sebhoy Allarakhia ; 72 packages cloves, Vaseebhoy Vally ; 5 bales hides, Rurabally Alfyruza.

FOR MALTA.

Bokhara s—800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—31½ chests opium, Gumbirmull Tulluckchund ; 52½ chests opium, Premsook Hurdyal ; 16 chests opium, A Habibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—23½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·875
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	77·0
General Direction of wind	...NNW, N, NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	326
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	0·00 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	50·04 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Rose, Col, Bengal 1/11th Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 3.

Salmon, Lieut, Bengal 6th Regt, on leave, from Ellichpur.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 1.

Bryant, Capt, Bombay 2nd Belooch, on Mo'l Cert, to Europe.

OCTOBER 2.

Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Rose, Col, Bombay 1/11th Regt, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 30.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Lang, an Offg Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under S 4 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th S pt 1876.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Maj J T Bushby, Depy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to this Office Notification No 35 of 23rd Aug 1876, Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Divn, Mily Works, returned from one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of the 23rd Sept 1876.

With reference to Inspr Genl of Mily Works' Notification No 92 of 21st Aug 1876, Lieutenant R M Hyslop, R E, temporarily Ex Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the Bareilly Divn, Mily Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th Sept 1876.

With reference to Notification No 96 of the 2nd current by the Inspr Genl Mily Works, Mr J F Chew, Accountant, 4th grade, joined the Umballa Divn, Mily Works, on the forenoon of the 6th idem.

Mr A C Calder, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Umballa Divn, Mily Works, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 14th current, of the two months and nineteen days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 18 of the 12th Aug 1876.

Mr A Bell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Divn to the Umballa Divn, Mily Works.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No. 100, dated 11th Sept 1876, Lt G H Sim, R.E., is temporarily attached to the Umballa Divn, Mily Works.

With reference to this Office Notification No 21 of the 11th current, T J Mahoney, Overseer, 2nd grade, joined the Jullundur Divn, Mily Works, on the forenoon of the 20th idem.

The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates attached to this Circle in Inspr General's Notification No 95 of 1st Sept 1876, are posted to the Lahore Divn, which they joined on the 20th current, afternoon :—

Sergt T Hearn, Overseer, 1st grade, and Mr G H Neville, Overseer, 2nd grade.

Sergt T Hearlihy, Overseer, 1st grade, transferred to the Mooltan Divn, Mily Works, was relieved of his duties in the 2nd Chukrata Divn on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Varlon, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Mr B W Cantopher, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Extension Surrey Divn, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 28th Sept 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 215 of 19th Sept 1876, Mr T M Vigors, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Supt of Works, assumed charge of the Southern Divn, and relieved Capt W Sedgwick, R E, Ex Engr, of his charge of No 2 Divn, on the afternoon of the 9th idem.

With reference to Notification No 215 of 19th Sept 1876, Mr R Reynolds, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Northern Divn, and relieved Mr T E Owen, C E, Ex Engr, of the No 3, Rungpoor Branch Divn, on the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1876.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DeLIMA—October 2nd, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Joseph A. de Lima, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW—September 28th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—September 23rd, at Benares, the wife of Captain H. A. Williams, H. M.'s 1st Battalion 14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN—September 24th, at Sultanpur, Oudh, Arthur Sparks, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, aged 3 years and 2 months.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1876.

THE Anglo-Indian who has a few months to spare is often at a loss how to spend them. If he has no definite opinion himself upon the subject his friends will supply him with plenty on their own account, as it is a peculiarity of good friends that they are never niggard of advice. One will recommend him to take a run down to Australia, because the sea trip will set him up, while the climate will do him more good than that of England, being a less violent change from India. A second will pooh pooh the Australian idea, and urge a tour in Cashmere, where the beauties of nature, human and terrestrial, can be admired with the adjuncts of fresh air and good bear and deer-shooting. A third and fourth will put in a plea for Simla or the Neilgherries ; and the upshot of it is that the man who wanted the advice throws away his cheroot in disgust, and says he does not know what to do, but he thinks after all he will take a run across the Continent to England. Yet the trip to England does not always satisfy the wants of idle but adventurously inclined young men, and they frequently return to India with the frank confession on their lips that England was a bore and they did not enjoy themselves much. To the notice of restless spirits of this description we beg to bring a three months' tour which has recently been performed with complete success by Surgeon Waters, of the Bombay Army. But we must premise that they need not attempt to emulate the feat performed by Dr. Waters unless they are good riders, have plenty of lasting power, and a large share of that quality called "pluck." Briefly, Dr. Waters travelled to England *via* Persia, the Caspian Sea, Russia, and the northern part of the Continent of Europe. He rode all the way through Persia to the borders of the Caspian—a distance of nearly 1,000 miles—in fourteen days, thus doing an average ride daily during that time of 70 miles. This was undoubtedly hard work, for the road to be traversed was rough and difficult in several places, and many of the horses used were simply Persian post horses picked up on the way. One part of the road was so bad that only 26 miles a day could be done ; but how much Dr. Waters made up for lost time may be judged from the fact that on one of the last days of his long ride he succeeded in covering 150 miles, while on the second day after this great feat he rode 100 miles. After reaching the Caspian his progress home was comparatively easy, as he took a steamer from Enzeli to Baku, in the Trans Caucasus, another thence to Astrakhan, whence he proceeded to Czaritzen, up the Volga, in one of the comfortable river boats which the Russian Government has provided for travellers. From Czaritzen, the Russian railway terminus on the Volga, he went to Warsaw, thence across to Prussia, and thence to England. But Dr. Waters' extraordinary travelling by no means terminated with his arrival in London. On his way back to Bushire he travelled by a way which only two Europeans had ever attempted before him. From Alexandria he proceeded to Beyrout, thence to Damascus, whence he struck straight across the great Syrian Desert to Baghdad, after which his journey to Bushire was comparatively easy. Dr. Waters, when he started from Bushire, had only three months' leave, and by the bold and ingenious routes he took on the journey to and from England he was able not only to be back to his duties in good time but to spend a full month among his friends at home. Such a feat as this in travelling is unequalled, and although we may now point out a way how adventurous young bloods in India may take an extraordinary but interesting and valuable tour through Asia and Europe, we do not expect to hear of any of them accomplishing the feat which Dr. Waters was privileged to live to perform.

Let us sketch Dr. Waters' remarkable journey to Europe. Last autumn, while stationed at Bushire, having obtained three months' privilege leave, he determined to proceed home overland and return to duty within that time. On the 19th August he left Bushire for Sheef in a native boat. At Sheef his Arab horse was in readiness, and accompanied only by a groom mounted on a pack-horse with the portmanteaux behind him, he set forth on his journey through Persia, armed with a firman from the Governor of Bushire asking the chiefs of districts to protect him with guards and furnish him with assistance. He started at 9 P. M., and reached Borazjoon at four in the morning, a distance of 25 miles, the road lying across an unhealthy marshy plain. During his journey the heat at Borazjoon was upwards of 100 degrees in the shade. He started at half-past three for Delakee, a distance of 14 miles, which was reached at sunset. Delakee is situated close to the mountain range that leads to the high plateaux of Persia, and is itself 500 feet above the level of Bushire. After a slight adventure with a crowd of the followers of the Khan of Khisht, who granted him an escort, Dr. Waters proceeded to Konartakht, by a narrow, winding path, which is in some parts covered with boulders. Although Konartakht is only 12 miles from Delakee, yet it is 1,300 feet above it. This part of the journey, in consequence of the darkness, and the dangerous state of the road, was one of immense difficulty, Dr. Waters having to dismount and lead his horse the whole way He arrived at Konartakht at 5 A. M on the 21st. The heat was so great at midday that sleep was out of the question ; nevertheless he resumed his journey again at half-past four, setting out for Kamaridge, 10 miles off, and lying on the further side of a difficult range of mountains which rise to a height of 2 900 feet above Konartakht. At Kamaridge he merely stopped a few minutes to slacken his horse's saddle-girths, in order to make the hardy and willing little brute more comfortable, after which he started for Kazeroon, 22 miles from Kamaridge. This part of the road lay through tremendous gorges and was little better than a mountain path. At midnight he became overpowered with sleep and wanted to lie down in the path, but his groom kept him awake by several "emphatic expostulations" as well as by the warning that only a few months previously Captain Napier's followers had been robbed by a Turkish gang of marauders. He struggled through the gloomy gorge for two miles more, after which he came upon a guard-house, on the stone floor of which he indulged in an hour's delightful sleep. He arrived at Kazeroon a little after sunrise on the 22nd, where he received the information that although the road to the next halting place, Dasht-i-Arjan, was free from robbers, yet it was haunted by a very terrible lion, which had been destroying horses, mules, donkeys, bullocks, and human beings for two months past. Dr. Waters therefore hired additional guards at a high rate of pay, trusting that the lion would be frightened to show himself among a large and noisy company. He started from Kazeroon at 4·30 P.M., passing through a gorge 5,000 feet above the sea, called the Kotul-i-Dochter (the pass of the girl or daughter, the word Dochter being exactly the same as the Scotch for daughter), and thence entering into an oak forest called the Dasht-i-Bar, where the scenery is grand in daylight, and at night, when Dr. Waters saw it, weird and wild, the dark hillsides being studded here and there with the fires of charcoal manufactures. The forest extends from the Kotul-i-Dochter to the Kotul-i-Peereezan (old woman's pass) a distance of 8 miles, and in the middle of the latter pass there is a caravanserai, in which he lay down for an hour. His guards were afraid to start with him again, as they knew that the man-eating lion had several places of ambush on the road between the caravanserai and the next halting place, and they felt certain he would seize one of their number in the darkness. Dr. Waters says that the men argued they would and could fight other men if necessary, but that this lion was "a sneaking, cowardly thief that took a mean advantage of mankind by crouching behind a stone or bush, and thence springing upon its victims unawares." He appealed to their pride, by pointing out that he ran a greater risk than any of them, as they all had matchlocks while he had none. They then resolved to start, and the company passed rapidly through the gorge, firing off their matchlocks every now and then to scare the enemy. At dawn the greatest elevation of the Peerezan Pass was reached, and our traveller stood 8,000 feet above the sea. He descended into the plain of Dasht-i-Arjan (the plain of the wild almond) and halted at the village of that name, where he found a European telegraph inspector lying in paroxysms of fever, and noticed several graveyards with stone figures of lions placed above the graves. On inquiry he was informed that these figures were "monumental tributes of respect to departed bravery, and that slaying a lion was the feat generally considered worthy of such commemoration." In the afternoon he set forth for Khan-i-Zenioon, 15 miles from Dasht-i-Arjan, and halted for half an-hour. Here he found his firman treated with but scant consideration, and he had to start, without an escort of guards, for Shiraz, the capital of the Persian district of Faristan. At about 10 o'clock at night, when within a dozen miles of Shiraz, having ridden 16 miles without sleeping, he became so drowsy that he could not sit on his horse. He lay down on the ground for half-an hour and fell asleep instantaneously, but his servant was so frightened about robbers that he roused him in half-an-hour. Set up wonderfully by this short rest, he rode into Shiraz—thus completing a journey of about 160 miles in four nights and a-half over ground that rises to 8,000 feet. He rode all the way on his own Arab, which must have been an animal as hardy as its master. After an interview with the Governor-General of Fars, Dr. Waters set out for Ispahan. He engaged a servant to accompany him as far as Resht, on the Caspian, and everything being arranged for his departure he set out on the morning of the 25th by *chupper*, regarding which Dr. Waters says :—

The speediest mode of travelling in Persia is by *chupper*, that is, riding post. From Bushire to Shiraz, owing to the mountainous nature of the intervening country, an average of three and a half or four miles an hour is as much as can be done. But from Shiraz to Tehran, with a few exceptions, the road is perfectly good, and suitable for cantering. My entire baggage hardly exceeded 30lbs., and was easily carried in two carpet bags joined at the top and slung over the horse ridden by my newly-hired servant.

After a hard ride on a miserable horse, which it appears to have been cruelty to urge on, and after an adventure in which he was left alone and on foot on the road, his servant having gone to search for another horse, he reached Moorghab at midnight. Next morning he travelled to Deibeed, which he reached by noon, and greatly appreciated its delightful climate. Here he found the post horses so bad that he resolved to re saddle the Deibeed horse, and thus "the poor little beast was ridden about 48 miles in less than five hours." Dr. Waters rested for the night at Abadeh, after a journey of 90 miles. Leaving Abadeh early on the morning of the 27th he reached Koomeshah, a distance of 80 miles, in the evening. He started early next morning, and reached Ispahan, a distance of 50 miles, by noon. Here he saw the Shah of Persia reviewing his troops, and received a draught of iced beer from some friends. Dr. Waters waxes eloquent over the latter event. "Wines of various kinds have been immortalised in verse and song ; but could I propitiate the Muse even for a moment I would address an ode to beer ; there is something in it which at first refreshes and restores the jaded appetite, and afterwards enhances the enjoyment of repose." He thinks the climate of Ispahan cannot be surpassed for excellence ; indeed he says, "I have little doubt but that when Persia becomes blessed with railways in connection with Europe, Ispahan will get to be known and made use of as a sanitarium." At 4 in the afternoon of the 29th he again set out on his journey and stopped for the night at Moorchikhor. Next morning he started t daylight and arrived at Beediskh at half-past nine after a trying ride upon a bad horse ; in the afternoon he reached Koh i Rood, and thence started for Kashan, 38 miles off, where he finished the day after a ride of 80 miles. Starting at 7 next morning he accomplished two short stages by midday, reaching Pasangoon where a profusely polite Persian officer borrowed all his brandy and drank it off neat. This Persian, Dr. Waters considers, was a type of a large class—irreligious though bigoted, greedy though polite, and beggarly and shameless though brimful of conceit. Koom was the next stage, and here he found such good horses that he resolved to ride on to Teheran without stopping. Thanks to a fine moonlight night he was able to do this, and after being 22 hours in the saddle, and riding 150 miles, he completed the journey from Shiraz to Teheran, a distance of 550 miles, in six days precisely. He stayed over the 31st in Teheran, and on the 1st September he rode from Tehran to Kasveen, a distance of 100 miles ; on the 2nd from Kasveen to a place of which he forgets the name, but which was probably Rudliar or Menjil, 75 miles ; and on the 3rd, to Resht, 70 miles. This is excellent riding, and it may interest travellers to know how Dr. Waters did it.

"I found," he says, "that with five relays of good horses, on tolerably level road, I could manage 100 miles per diem comfortably ; whereas 70 miles a day with bad horses was simply killing work. I wore tight-fitting riding trousers of Bedford cord, over which was a pair

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 3RD OCT.

Colonel Sir R. Meade, Resident at Hyderabad, passed here for Simla yesterday.

Mr. James Colquhoun Colvin, of the Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Allyghur, who arrived in India in April 1855, purposes accepting the commuted pension offered by the Secretary of State.

A GRAND DURBAR AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, 3RD OCT.

A Grand Durbar was held in the city of Hyderabad last week, at which the Resident presented the Viceroy's invitation to H. H. the Nizam to attend the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. It is rumoured that H. H. the Nizam will not attend the Durbar, but will send a deputation headed by Sir Salar Jung to represent him.

Sir Richard Meade has left Hyderabad for Simla to consult with the Viceroy as to what course he is to pursue.

MR. WELD'S CASE.

MADRAS, 3RD OCT.

It is positively asserted that when Mr. Weld's case came before the Council, the Governor and two members being present, Sir William Robinson and the Honourable Mr. Ellis expressed themselves in favour of supporting Mr. Weld's action, he having evidently only discharged his duty and acted for the public good. The Governor, overruling their decision, himself wrote a minute snubbing the Collector and suspending Mr. Weld.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NOTE OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, 2ND OCT.

The Czar has addressed a letter to the Emperor of Austria, and it is reported that Russian occupation of Bulgaria is proposed therein together with the occupation by Austria of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fleets of Austria and Russia are watching the entrance to the Bosphorus.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE 29TH ULTO.

According to Turkish official despatches, with which the newspaper correspondents generally agree, the Servians under General Tchernaieff were repulsed on the 29th ulto., in their attack across the Morava, with great losses.

PARLIAMENT DURING THE RECESS.

LONDON, 3RD OCT.

In a speech of Mr. Bright, the recently elected member for Manchester, he ridiculed any idea of fear on account of the policy of Russia. Mr. Bright said that the Crimean war was a disastrous mistake which the present Government was determined not to repeat, and he advocated an autumn session of Parliament.

THE CZAR IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

The Russian Embassy at Paris states that the Czar is in favour of peace, and will only intervene between Turkey and the insurgents with the assent of the Great Powers after a conference.

RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

General Ignatieff has returned to his post at Constantinople as Russian Ambassador.

DEPARTURE OF 1ST TROOPSHIP.

LONDON, 3RD OCT.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar sailed from Portsmouth to-day for Bombay.

SIR T. WADE'S PROTOCOL.

HONGKONG, 24TH SEPT.

A convention, giving a pacific settlement to the Yunan affair, has been signed at Chefoo between Sir Thomas Wade, H. B. M.'s Minister, and Li Hung Chung, the Grand Secretary, which however is subject to ratification. All Sir Thomas Wade's demands have been acceded to. Ichang, Wenchow Wuhu and Pakoi are to be opened to foreign trade, and the whole of the Upper Yangtsze as far as Chunking is to be opened to steamers. British Consular officials are to reside at Chunking and Yunan. An indemnity is to be paid to the family of Mr. Margary and satisfaction is to be made to the Government of Great Britain.

ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD OCT.

The Porte refuses to grant autonomy to the insurgent provinces, but he grants that the reforms shall be carried alike throughout the whole Empire.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, 2ND OCT.

The British India s. s. Patna arrived here yesterday, bound to London from Kurrachee, *via* Aden, Red Sea ports and Algiers.

SUEZ, 3RD OCT.

The British India s. s. Dorunda sailed to-day from Suez, homeward bound, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

We have received from Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co. a copy of the following telegram :—"Anchor line movements. The s. s. Trinacria arrived at Naples from Bombay on Friday, the 29th ult., and sailed thence for Liverpool the following day."

LONDON, 2ND OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅞d.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½.

Bar Silver ..... 52⅞.

Arrival.—Walls Castle.

Departures.—Seine, Naples and Sultan.

LINE REPORTS.—3RD OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—3RD OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N., thermometer 83, barometer 29·83. Fall of rain 27 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 3, thermometer 81, barometer 29·98.

MANGALORE, 10-24 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., thermometer 88, barometer 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. light, thermometer 88.

THE Municipal Commissioner's draft Budget for 1877 was laid on the table at the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, coupled with an ominous announcement by Dr. Blaney, made incidentally, that the condition of the municipal finances is critical, and that the cash balance is gone. The Council resolved to hold extra sittings on the 5th, 10th and 12th instant to discuss the Budget.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner drew attention to the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Commissioner of Police on the subject of improving the condition of the public land conveyances known under the euphonious appellation of "hack buggies." Sir Frank Souter suggested that the best plan would be to offer a prize through the newspapers or the best design of a conveyance such as would be most suitable to the public wants; and after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be empowered (1) to remit the wheel tax for a year on any improved hack vehicle placed on the roads at the expense of private speculators if approved by the Commissioner of Police; and (2) to offer a prize of Rs. 600 for the best design with accompanying model which is in all respects fit for use, built in accordance with the published conditions. The vehicle to be bought by the Municipality for the sum at which the inventor estimates that the vehicle on that model can be put on the streets. And a second prize of Rs. 300 for the best design with model on a small scale only."

LORD, how these Portuguese love each other! Since the starting of the Da Cunha affair we have been inundated with letters, and almost as certain as we open one of them we are certain that it is filled with rank abuse of the man whom his brethren—for it is chiefly they who write—allege to be a plagiarist. One letter sneers at his Edinburgh degree and says the writer knew all along that Dr. Da Cunha was so-and-so; another waxes sarcastic about his brains; another refers, in dark and dismal terms, to a rumour that the Doctor keeps a Brahmin *savan* who does all his scholarship for a few rupees a month. We hereby give notice that letters of this stamp, wherever they may ultimately find a haven, will not be allowed to appear in this paper; and no letter on the subject of the charge brought by Father Hauser against Dr. Da Cunha will be published by us unless they have a bearing upon the actual issues raised. Why do not some of our ardent correspondents, who are so eager to vilify Dr. Da Cunha, vent their zeal upon the statements of facts which Dr. DaCunha has actually made? He said, for instance, that he found Father Hauser's notes to be taken almost *verbatim* from Murray's History of India. Father Hauser, on the other hand, says that Dr. DaCunha has copied from his MS. word for word. *Ergo*, what Dr. Da Cunha has published as his own should be found in Murray's History. Now, here is a subject for our fierce young bloods to flesh their teeth in. Let them hunt up Murray, and compare the matter there with the matter in Dr. Da Cunha's book. Doing this will be working in a reasonable way at the question raised by Father Hauser about Dr. Da Cunha's honesty, and will be far more sensible than writing shrieking letters calling upon the inhabitants of the universe to unmask, brand, point the finger of scorn at, and so on, poor Dr. Gerson Da Cunha. Cherishing these sentiments, we have just consigned to the waste basket a good round dozen of letters on the Da Cunha case; so correspondents take notice.

WE have heard with some surprise that an opinion has been expressed by more than one medical authority in Bombay that the Swimming Bath is likely to prove detrimental to the health of the swimmers. The disease which it is believed to engender is that peculiarly dreaded one which Anglo-Indians call "liver." It has been, indeed, broadly stated that the Swimming Bath will "give plenty of work for the doctors," in the form of the malady referred to. We must confess that we have never heard of sea bathing, even in the case of non-swimmers, being injurious to health in this country any more than in any other. There are some constitutions, doubtless, that cannot endure it at all; but even these, we should think, would be more favourably affected in a hot than in a cold climate. As for the exercise involved in the case of swimmers, one would think it calculated to produce an exactly contrary effect upon susceptible livers to that which we now hear stated. Our own experience is that swimmers in Bombay uniformly find their health improved by the invigorating exercise; and it is difficult to suppose that while its general effects seem beneficial it can be doing secret harm. We should like to know what is the general impression of the medical profession upon the subject; and pending the attainment of further knowledge on the subject we trust that swimmers will not be frightened away from their enjoyment by what must seem to most persons a very singular opinion.

SIR FRANK SOUTER is entitled to the thanks of the public for the earnestness and ability with which he urged upon the attention of the Town Council, at its meeting held yesterday, the expediency of memorialising Government on the subject of providing a suitable site for the construction of European officers' quarters and police lines. He described how he had laboured with a singleness of aim for the last six years to secure this object, which, through the obstructiveness of the Public Works Department, was to-day as far from being attained as it was at the time the question was first mooted. From March 1874 to March 1876, a very lengthy correspondence had taken place between Sir Frank and the Municipal Commissioner on the one side, and Government on the other; but the result of the two years' correspondence is that the police now find themselves just as near getting the site for their lines as at the commencement. The motion, of which Sir Frank had given notice, was ably supported by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and the result of the discussion which followed was that the Council unanimously adopted the following resolution :—"That with the view to placing the police force of Bombay on a thoroughly efficient footing, and having regard to economy and the better security of life and property in this city, Government be addressed on the important subject of providing suitable sites for the construction of quarters and police lines. The Council are of opinion that the only suitable situations for the lines are (*a*) the ground between the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and the Arthur Crawford Market; (*b*) the ground south of the above now in the occupation of the School of Art; and (*c*) the site at present occupied by the municipal workshops. This last site (*c*) is from its central position most convenient for the workshops; but the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation will willingly forego the said advantage in favour of police lines. The Council, however, would urge that, in such case, Government will be pleased to bear the cost of removal and reconstruction of the workshops upon another site." Our report of the discussion on the subject will be given to-morrow.

FEW of us in India, probably, have heard of M. Gagne; but he was a notoriety in Paris, and died the other day, as notorieties will, in common with other people. The French papers call him "the harmless and excentric." He was a well-known figure in the public places of Paris, especially in the Palais Royal where few promenaders could fail to encounter a long thin bony-faced man, with long streaming white hair and patriarchal beard, walking very fast, while his eyes peered into vacancy. His costume was principally remarkable for a long black frock coat, descending to his heels. This was Gagne, barrister by profession, poet by nature, and philanthropist by sympathy. During his whole career he pleaded only one case in Court—that of a young man, author of thirty-two volumes. The trial, we are told, so disgusted him that he never afterwards sought or accepted a brief. He fell back upon poetry, and published "The Suicide," consisting of 3,000 verses; "The Monopanglotte" or common language for all peoples; "The Calvary of Kings," and "Omègar, or the Last Man." His wife, a Mdlle. Moreau, a poetess to whom Lamartine dedicated some stanzas, assisted him to grind the thousands of verses of "Omègar." Pending the famine that ravaged Algeria some years ago, he proposed the formation of a society of "humane anthropophagists," to introduce the custom of eating human flesh. Every member was to hold himself ready to satisfy the wants of the foodless Arabs, and he offered to become the first victim! Later in life he turned politician, and at every election in Paris came forward as a "candidate, supernatural, and perpetual." Strange to say—as indicative of the respect in which he was held—the most excited electoral meeting, or any gathering that he addressed, never failed to extend to him a patient hearing. He inundated the newspaper offices with his poetry upon the most important subjects of the day, as they arose one by one; he dedicated verses to all journals that were so unfortunate as to die, or when they joined in marriage—as he called the process of incorporation—with any of their contemporaries. In 1869 he invited all Paris to meet on the Place de la Concorde, and overthrow the Obelisk with *coups* of black lead pencils. His favourite scheme for regulating the political situation of the country after the war was by an "archi government," in which could be united under the same *bonnet*, Henry V, the Comte de Paris, Napoleon IV, Thiers and Gambetta. On the whole M. Gagne appears to have been a man of considerable ability, of the most noble and enlightened instincts, deserving the respect of every lover of humanity, and—just a trifle mad.

DENGUE is reported to be very prevalent in Lucknow among the residents—and especially among the men of H. M.'s 65th Regiment.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, which sailed yesterday with the China mails, took out sixteen boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 46,200, for Singapore; three boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 12,500, for Hongkong; and two boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 6,300, for Penang. The total shipped by this steamer amount to Rs. 65,000.

THE Telegraph Company has chartered a second steamer the Shuaydagone to run between Penang and Rangoon with telegrams. She was to be despatched early on 20th September, if possible, we learn from the Singapore paper. The exact time of departure will be notified as soon as it is fixed. The passage will be made with all possible speed.

CAPTAIN BURNABY will, after some delay, caused by the interference of the Duke of Cambridge, shortly publish his book about his travels in Central Asia. Captain Burnaby has incurred the displeasure of the Russian Government, who sought through their Ambassador in London to prevent the publication of the book. The Commander-in-Chief threw his influence, it is said, into the scale against Captain Burnaby, but Lord Beaconsfield induced the Duke to withdraw his opposition.

ENGLISH barristers are, a contemporary states, not permitted by Sir Mahdava Rao to practice in the Baroda courts. No reason is given for this prohibition, but probably English barristers might find themselves rather like fish out of water in Baroda courts. A greater novelty, however, than putting such fish as English barristers on Baroda gravel paths would be regularly published reports of the proceedings in the Baroda courts; both English barristers and the British public might then be taught some instructive lessons about the administration of the Baroda State which now they cannot learn, and probably the subjects of the Gaekwar would derive considerable advantages from the tuition.

IT is said by a Calcutta paper that a proposal has been made to start a boarding school for European girls at Mussourie, the servants of which will be Europeans. The difficulty and cost will probably be great, but the low rates of exchange have already introduced many important changes. The educational establishments at Mussourie are already numerous so that the precise object of this new scheme is not very apparent, unless existing schools there are inefficient. If, however, a good boarding school could be established in such a healthy locality, it would be sure to receive support from the English families in the Punjab, North-West, and Bengal. The Calcutta paper, in which the proposal is published, thinks that the prospects for Europeans are so bad in India that the sooner their children are sent to Europe the better.

THE Sea Serpent has again turned up, as big as ever and apparently a good deal like the one seen by a passenger in a P. and O. steamer near Aden, some months ago, and so graphically described in our columns. We meet in the *Straits Times* of September 18th with the following paragraph:—"Our friend Mr. Henry Lee, of *Land and Water*, who in his late work has taken so much trouble to enter into and describe the habits and peculiarities of the Sea Serpent, will be glad to hear that the passengers and officers the of s.s. Nestor which arrived here this morning are unanimous in the conclusion, and vouch for the fact, that an extraordinary sea monster believed to be the Sea Serpent was seen by them between Malacca and Penang on their voyage to this port (Singapore) on Monday about noon. It was about 250 feet long, about 50 feet broad, square headed, with black and yellow stripes closely resembling a Salamander."

A CASE of some interest to those who are in the habit of advancing money on growing crops has just occurred at Calcutta. Messrs. Moran and Co., of Calcutta, have been in the habit for several years of advancing money to a certain indigo factory, and at the close of the season receiving the crop in payment. The owner of the factory, a Hindoo, died, leaving two widows. The factory was mortgaged to a native banker, but Messrs. Moran and Co. made an advance of Rs. 88,000 as usual on the crop of 1873-74, but the produce for the first time was not forthcoming. Moran and Co. filed a suit against the the two widows and lost it; they then appealed to the High Court, Calcutta, and again lost their case; and now they intend, it is said, to appeal to the Privy Council. The Court has decided that Messrs. Moran & Co. have no claim upon the crops in the absence of clear and unmistakable proof, that these widow ladies knew personally of Messrs. Moran's advances.

AFTER taking evidence for several days the Magistrate at Bangalore on Friday last indicted all the seven prisoners concerned on a charge of rioting, house trespass, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to some of the members of the Parsee theatrical troupe. Besides the above charges, accused No. 7 was further indicted under Section 380 of the I. P. Code with having committed theft in a building. Six of the accused were let out on bail and the 7th was sent to jail as a charge against him was unbailable. Mr. Lazaro, for the defendants then put in a list of twenty-four witnesses to prove an *alibi*. This case was to be heard on Saturday. All the prisoners in this assault case are Mahomedans. The riot seems to have been a Bombay riot on a small scale, the Mahomedans frequently using the cry "deen, deen" and belabouring the Parsees unmercifully. The cause of the assault seems to have been simply to do mischief to the Parsees.

THERE is news of further persecutions of the most savage character in Szechuen. On the 18th July, in the town of Yuenhin-chang, in the district of Loui-kiang, placards hostile to Christians and Europeans were posted in various places in the market. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, a line of 4,000 or 5,000 armed men drew round the market, to prevent Christians escaping. They manufactured a large wooden cross, and tied on it successively all the Christians they could catch, and then cut them in pieces. Among the victims were two heathen, of whom one was the father of a convert, and the other a young girl of 15, whose brother was a Christian. Like the others she was stripped of her clothes and cut to pieces. The number of persons killed was eight. The wounded are very numerous. It is unnecessary to add that the houses of the Christians were pillaged and destroyed. About thirty other persons are missing. On the 22nd, the brutes went to the market of Pei mow-chen, where they murdered four more Christians, but of this butchery there are no details. It is said that the principal chiefs of this band of assassins are emissaries from Kiang-peh, where the persecution first broke out, who are traversing the province in full sight and knowledge of the mandarins, to excite troubles against the Christians and drive out Europeans, and thus check any inclination on the part of foreigners to extend their trade with the interior of China.

THE heavy rains which have of late been prevalent in Burma and Siam, have entirely prevented anything being done towards pushing forward the construction of the projected telegraph from Bangkok to Burma, and the Straits; but we learn from the *Straits Times* that on the 3rd August, the surveying party under Captain Loftus, left Bangkok for Lakor to go over the only portion of the route which remains unsurveyed. It is hoped that their work will be completed before the return of the dry season in order to give a lengthy period of fine weather, for the erection of the line, which will then be proceeded with. The task of carrying out the telegraph scheme has been recently handed over by His Majesty the King of Siam, to the Regent, whose well-known energy and perseverance in improving the country is a sufficient guarantee that Siam will possess, ere long, perfect telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. His Grace accompanied the expedition to Lakor, where he proceeds overland to Keddah, and will probably return to Bangkok in Penang and Singapore.

THE Chinese seem to be in some places in a strange state of excitement, as if they had all become insane. In the China papers we read that the excitement referred to by a correspondent at Soochow about tail-cutting and weights which crush people at night, seems to have risen to the height of a panic in Woosih and the neighbourhood; and the charge of sorcery is being directed against Christians with a dangerous persistency. The Chinese declare that two converts were arrested with the "paper men" in their possession, and were handed over to the Magistrate, who released them on bail at the instance of the Bishop. An antidote, which consisted in drawing chalk crosses on the road was suggested and widely acted upon; but the Bishop persuaded the Magistrate to say that this was nonsense, and to have the marks erased. On the occasion of a Catholic festival, when some thousands of converts were assembled, the Bishop obtained a guard of soldiers to maintain order; and all these proceedings have excited the wrath of the literati, who accuse the officials of supporting the sorcerers. On one occasion, when a man was arrested, the Bishop, hearing of it, sent a native priest to the yamên to interpose on his behalf. The crowd set upon the priest as he came out, and beat him nearly to death. There is no doubt the panic is very real, and the turn that has been given to it constitutes a serious danger.

WE read in the *N. China Herald* of August 26th that in pursuance of the resolution passed a week before, the subscribers to the Margary Memorial Fund met again on the 21st August at the Shanghai Club. The Committee adhered to their proposal to devote the funds to the erection of a Convalescent Ward and Reading Room in the General Hospital, to be called the "Margary Memorial Ward," but the feeling of the meeting was unfavourable to the scheme, and a motion negativing it entirely was unanimously adopted. Several suggestions were advanced as to the shape the memorial should take. A clock tower in connexion with the Cathedral; a public clock on the bund; a clock in front of the British Consulate with suitable tablets and inscriptions; a pailow, after the native style of architecture, in some conspicuous position in Shanghai; the raising of the foreshore of the Bund and converting it into a "Margary Memorial Garden," were all suggested as fitting memorials to perpetuate the memory of our ill-fated countryman. A long discussion ensued. It appeared to be the general belief that when it was known the memorial was to take a more prominent shape than sinking the funds in the hospital, there would be no lack of subscriptions. Finally, it was decided that, in recognition of the feeling of those present for a public monument, it was advisable to have another adjournment, and to invite subscribers to send suggestions to the Committee, who were to summarise them and report to another meeting a fortnight after.

ON the appointment of native judges the Calcutta *Daily News* remarks :—"The remark which we ventured to make two months ago, to the effect that the mjority of English officials in India believed that the masses would, for whatever reason, prefer English to native Judges, has been so fully confirmed in the interval by all that has been written in the columns of our contemporaries, that it is hardly possible that the Government will venture to enforce any of its theoretical reforms, at all events before care fully satisfying itself that what we have described as the universal, or almost universal, belief of its most experienced mofussil officials, is incorrect. That it is not incorrect we have never of course presumed dictatorially to declare though the probabilities are all in favour of the accuracy of this singular consensus of opinion. That English officials of their own authority believe all native Judges to be corrupt it would of course be absurd to say: nor we believe has the statement ever been made in any decent journal. Englishmen hardly possess the materials for forming any sweeping judgment of this kind. But it is none the less a fact that most of our experienced mofussil officers believe, as we have sometimes pointed out, that the great body of the people prefer English to native Judges: and if there is no error in this belief, it is probable enough that natives generally would attribute their distrust of their own countrymen in authority to suspicions regarding their probity—suspicions which may or not be unfounded. Even if such suspicions were wholly unfounded, it is difficult to see that Government is in any way bound to outrage a popular sentiment for the purpose of giving the country what, all things considered, must be regarded as not perhaps the best possible judges."

THE *Statesman* writes :—"We are at a very critical period of our administration. For ourselves, we doubt greatly if we have made any advance in the moral strength of our rule since the new Charter of 1834, while we are entering upon a period of financial difficulties, that certainly no one at present in the Government is able to cope with. The necessity of administrative economy cannot be too urgently insisted upon, while it is not too much to say that the administrative waste there has been in all directions since the mutiny is simply appalling. Instead of discouraging and frowning upon the efforts of subordinate officials to expose this waste, and its real sources, the strongest assurance should be held out to them of their support by the Supreme Government; and we make an earnest appeal to Lord Lytton in the matter. We ask his Lordship kindly to read once more the letter which forms the text of this appeal, and to tell us what answer we should send to it. The writer is a man of high character and in an important position; and he dare not tell the Government and the public what both ought to know. It is a simple mockery to reply that he should send his disclosures to the Government officially. They might as well be lodged in the Pyramids. We want 'light,' Lord Lytton, and we want encouragement held out to officials, to pour it upon us." The following is the letter referred to :—

As for the question which you suggest as a welcome topic, I almost despair of being able to treat the subject with that calmness which alone carries weight in a public journal. I have been too much behind the scenes to make it easy to write without passion, where such jobbery has been at work, where a whole and valuable department has been sacrificed, at an inexplicable cost to the State, for the personal advancement of a single man. It would greatly startle you, could you but know the reckless lies which has been foisted on the country, or so palm as sim. Don't think I write bitterly from blighted prospects on the contrary I have gained by it, although the work I have to perform is sheer waste. I would give much to be able to follow the simple dictates of conscience and give it up. You ought to know the whole truth. The danger is, that I am perhaps the only man in the country who really knows it. This is no exaggeration, but the result of circumstances, and of an opportunity that has not fall-n to the lot of any other man in the department. With our present system of governance, you know how dangerous it is to speak out.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, referring to billiard playing at Simla, writes :—"Whist has so swamped other occupations that only quite lately, and in consequence of an accidental conjunction of stars, has there been any billiards to speak of at Simla. Recently, however, a gentleman, who, I believe, was once champion at Oxford, met a gentleman, who was once champion for the artillery at home, and there ensued certain matches, which excited much interest at the club. Both gentlemen were very good, but no two men in a match can be so good as both to win, so the usual result ensued, and somebody parted with a few depreciated rupees. One of these gentlemen is good enough, I believe, to be backed against any player in India, and sporting men should seriously turn their attention just now to billiards, with the view of getting up sensational matches. The worst of billiards is, however, that people are always so abominably modest about their play when any friendly adjustment of points is in progress. I have known men who could score two to my one, willing to waive all question of their superior merits, and play me even for any reasonable number of gold mohurs. It does not hurt a man's vanity in the least to get points from the other side if there is money on the game. The self-abasement encouraged by billiards is indeed the ruin of the game, and a braggart with a cue in his hand is a benefactor to his species. His beautiful daring never lasts long. It always encounters some rude reverse at the hands of a too modest player as at the case of the ——th mess. The regiment I refer to fancied itself a good deal in reference to its billiards, and benefited its fellow-creatures accordingly, till one night it entertained a modest Irishman unawares. They had a little billiards after dinner, and the modest Irishman fell a victim to the local talent at first. But modestly getting a few points and a good many bets on later in the evening he ran away from the ——th champion, and finished a very pretty game with fourteen consecutive spot strokes. He went round the room and collected his money, and made the little speech which has caused the evening to be remembered. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'there's too much *esprit de corps* in this regiment.' It was not thought graceful on his part to point this out, but the ——th paid up and recognized the truth of his words."

BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from "A. B.," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A *ticca* driver, named Jumal Mooljee, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DEATH FROM KITE-FLYING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 2nd Coombarwarra Street, on view of the body of Abdool Hoosein Ismaljee. Deceased was a lad about 14 years of age, who, on the evening previous, at about 5 o'clock, while flying a paper kite from the balcony of the third storey of a house, overbalanced and fell over the railing on to a stone paved gully immediately underneath, fracturing his skull and causing almost an instantaneous death. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen from a balcony."

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a domestic servant, named Sunker Nana, in the service of Mr. J. Bodger, of the firm of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a duplicate Chubb's key, valued Rs. 5, the property of his master. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail. The Chubb's key was found in the possession of the prisoner, by the police on searching his box while they were endeavouring to discover a stolen currency note for Rs. 10 that was reported by Mr. Bodger to have been stolen from a purse belonging to Dr. Jobson that was lying on that gentleman's dressing table on Friday morning last. On finding the said Chubb's duplicate key which opened the lock that was attached to Mr. Bodger's store-room, it became evident that the prisoner was the party who had access to the store-room by the means of the key, from which place several articles had recently been missed but could not be accounted for.

PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, the case of Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebram *versus* Muckunjee Mansing, Hajee Osman Soomar and Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed was called on for hearing, in which the three defendants stand charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in respect of a civil suit heard at the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Pullen, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Lumley) appeared for the first defendant Muckunjee Mansing; Mr. Mooljee for the second defendant Hajee Oosman Soomar; and the third defendant was not represented by counsel. The information filed against the three defendants by complainant was read over in the presence and hearing of the three defendants, and identified as the parties alluded to in the information, and on the application by the counsel for the prosecution, the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 15th proximo.

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. S. M. Johnson appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a double charge preferred against him, the one by his landlord, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, who charged him with treepass and forcible entry in respect of a godown, which the complainant alleged that Mr. Johnson had forcibly taken possession as part of the portion of the house he had rented from him. The second charge was that of an assault, preferred against him by Tatia Narayen Mallee, a mallee in the service of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee. Mr. Prescot appeared on behalf of Mr. Johnson. No counsel appeared for the prosecution in either case. The charge of trespass and forcible entry was first gone into, and on the prosecution failing to substantiate the charge, as it was elicited by the witnesses for the prosecution that Mr. Johnson was in possession of the godown for three weeks previous to the alleged date that complainant charges Mr. Johnson with trespass, the case was thereupon dismissed. As to the assault, his Worship upon the evidence adduced adjudged defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 10.

DISTRESS FOR WANT OF RAIN.—We hear that great distress prevails at the village of Munglewarre, in the Southern Mahratta Country, cattle in large numbers having died from sheer starvation, there being no forage for want of rain.—*Poona Observer.*

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We are told that an affray took place last Saturday night on the open plain facing the Gymkhana shed between several of the ghorawallas attached to Her Majesty's 1st Cavalry (Lancers), the consequence being that two of the fingers of one of their number have been completely destroyed, and that others are suffering from contusions on their foreheads and other parts of their bodies. The matter is now being enquired into by Colonel Blowers, who will doubtless, bring the culprits to account.—*Id.*

COAL AND IRON INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, September 30.)

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

I HAVE received and read with much interest the Railway letters from your Government of April last, and their enclosures, relative to coal mining at Warora in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, and to the experimental working of iron in the same neighbourhood, and at Raneegunge in Bengal and at Dechouree in Kumaon.

2. In regard to the second branch of the subject, circumstances are stated to have a good deal changed latterly. At Raneegunge, iron, coal, and limestone for flu having been found in abundance, the experiment of iron manufactura is described as being in active operation in the hands of private capitalists, while at Dechouree the Local Government in the expectation of obtaining permission to use the works and plant of the Kumaon Iron Company for three years without payment, is proposing, with the sanction of your Government, to make from provincial funds an experiment in the production of pig iron, to be worked up in the workshops of Roorkee and Saharun. There these remains only the Chanda district as to which it is observed that, as a preliminary expenditure would be necessary of at least a quarter of a million sterling on a railway to the best iron mines, viz, those at Lohara, it is unlikely that any individual or Joint Stock Company could be found prepared to establish iron-work there on an extensive scale. Moreover, the experiments hitherto made there with local materials have not been altogether satisfactory, notwithstanding the excellent quality of the iron ore, as, owing to the large proportion of impurities (30 per cent.) in the coal, difficulties arise in managing the blast furnace. It has consequently been resolved that operations in the Chanda District shall for the present be restricted to the working of the Warora colliery, and that in the meantime samples of all the local materials required shall be sent to this country to be experimented upon under proper technical superintendence, with a view to its being thereby ascertained whether one of the direct methods of iron reduction on which experiments are still going on in this country may not be applicable to them.

3. The course of procedure thus indicated in respect to each of the three localities appears to me a very wise one. Your Government prudently refrains from any where committing itself for the present to a specific line of action, or from attempting to determine, without further knowledge, where to draw the line between private enterprise and State management, both of which may not improbably be found, on trial, to possess their respective recommendations, and to deserve to exist side by side. With reference to the expediency of Government's retaining some considerable portions of its coal and iron-fields in its own hands, Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, makes some pertinent remarks. Alluding more particularly to Warora, he argues that all the coal that can be raised there can be consumed on Railways, State or Guaranteed. That for neither coal nor iron is there any demand worth mentioning beyond that of the Railways and of the Public Works Department, and that consequently "the question is whether Government shall supply itself with coal and iron from its own mines, or shall abandon these properties to Companies, and then purchase from these what is required." Obviously the answer to this depends upon whether State management is likely to produce as cheaply as private enterprise must do in order to obtain its indispensable profit; but the Government will itself be chiefly to blame if it do not enforce upon its agents engaged in the same department of industry, economy and efficiency quite as great as those exhibited by the servants of the East Indian Railway Company.

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4. In regard to private enterprise likewise, Mr Morris speaks equally to the purpose, justly insisting on the importance of conceding to Companies not "indefinite roving rights" but only "mining rights over small tracts of country," so that competition may be brought into play, and any tendency to monopoly prevented. To this I may add that a broad distinction should, in my opinion, be drawn between large Joint Stock Companies with their headquarters in England, and single individuals or small associations resident on the spot and personally superintending the capital they have themselves invested. It is these latter chiefly whom it seems to me desirably to encourage by the concession of mining privileges. In all cases it is most essential that the terms of any concession shall be such as to make the retention of rights to mine coal or iron strictly dependent on the works being efficiently carried on, so that properties shall not be created of a merely speculative character, and shall not be held in a manner adverse to the interests of Government or the public.

HAJARU-L-ASWAD.

(*Friend of India.*)

SUCH is the designation, in Arabic, of the celebrated "Black Stone' of the Kaaba in Mecca: in Persian it is called *Sang-i-aswad*, or more probably *Sang-i-siyah*. In the 9th year of the Hajira, a year after the capture of Mecca by the army of Muhammad, the conqueror established the law that none but such as were adherents of Islam should in future gain admission to the Kaaba and its rites and privileges. The words of the Koran in which this regulation was embodied occur in Sura IX. (Tanba)28—"Oye who are the true believers, verily the idolaters are unclean: let them, therefore, not come near unto the Holy Temple after this year." In keeping with this law, all the roads leading into Mecca, are carefully guarded at distances varying from three to ten miles from the city; so that it is all but impossible that any one not a Moslem should gain access to the sacred territory. Accordingly we find that the accounts given by different writers as to the nature and appearance of this Stone have some considerable variations. One visitor tells us that it is undoubtedly a large aerolite,—an opinion which scarcely harmonizes with its reputed quality of floating on water: another reports that it looks like a piece of lava containing small extraneous particles of some white and-yellowish substance: while another high authority affirms that it is a fragment of volcanic basalt, sprinkled throughout its surface with small, pointed, colored crystals, and varied with felspar upon a dark ground like coal, excepting one of its protuberances, which happens to be a little reddish.

In the midst of so much conflicting opinion, given by men who have themselves seen and examined the sacred relic, and each of whom claims to be a decisive authority, it is obviously very difficult for any one to determine, with any degree of comfortable certainty, what in the real quality of the Stone. Not so difficult is it, to form an opinion as to its size and present appearance; though even here, too, authorities differ. In form it is an irregular oval, the inequality of its two longer sides giving it a somewhat semi-circular appearance, and it measures about six inches in height, and eight in breadth, or eight and a-half-inches on its lower and wider side. The colour of its surface is now a deep reddish brown, approaching to black, or (as some have described it) a metallic black; and notwithstanding the polish of appearance imparted to it by the constant kissing, and touching, and rubbing of countless myriads of devotees, it yet bears in its undulating surface what appear to be evident marks of volcanic origin. The surface is protuberant, and has the appearance of being composed of a number of smaller stones of different size and shapes, securely fitted together with cement, and perfectly smooth. It looks as if the original Stone had been broken into pieces by a violent blow, and then repaired. This would, in fact, appear to be the real explanation, for it is recorded as among the vicissitudes of this relic, that in the 413th year of the Hajira, an emissary of a certain Egyptian ruler, Hakim by name, shattered it to pieces by a stroke of a club; after which the pieces, and even the dust, were carefully restored, and the fragments cemented together. In order, however, to render the smashing theory at all credible, we are compelled to fall back upon conjecture:—either it was effected during some war of the Egyptians with the Meccans, or the conditions of access to the Kaaba must in the earlier centuries of the Moslim period have been much less stringent than they are now. The protuberances referred to number some twelve or fifteen and are such as to suggest an impact to the Stone a muscular appearance: near the middle there is a hollow which reaches to about as much as two inches below the outer edge and suggests that one of the protuberances may have been removed. Those muscular protuberances are said by Moslim authorities to have been produced by the continual kissings and touchings of the faithful: the smoothness may be owing to this cause; but the obviously fractured, pebbly appearance is not accounted for in this way.

Thus much for the Stone itself: the measures which have evidently been adopted by the guardians of the Kaaba with the view of preserving the sacred relic appear to throw some light on its history. It is surrounded on all sides by a border composed of a substance which looks like a close cut of pitch and gravel of a colour similar to that of the stone itself, though not quite

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DETERIORATION OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.

(*The World.*)

It was one of the cardinal articles in the political creed of that party of which it was happily said that it consisted of young England and old Judges, that the moral and social condition of the people could never be satisfactory until the principle of the personal responsibility of the aristocracy to the nation, as well as to the sovereign, was reasserted and obeyed. The doctrine is directly applicable in the present context. English society is dominated by the aristocratic principle, and the aristocracy of England have other duties inseparable from their station to perform than the manufacture of laws, the supervision of estates, and the receipt of rents. Their example, good or bad, is a light set upon a lofty place and which cannot be hid. A 'scandal in high life' first excites curiosity, and then provokes imitation. The commoner, though he may affect to despise the peerage, takes his cue from the lord. It is with manners and morals as it is with costume. The three bottle patrician became an anachronism, and drunkenness ceased to exist as a not discreditable institution. It is because the aristocratic principle has been so powerful for good, and so conducive to political stability, in the history of this country, that all sinister illustrations of it—whatever in its associations testifies or suggests a disregard for those laws, obedience to which can alone guarantee domestic purity and social health—must entail consequences truly disastrous. The head and the leader of the English aristocracy is either the Sovereign or the individual most nearly allied to the Sovereign, who figures for the time before the English people as the chief embodiment of English Royalty. Twenty years ago the Court of Great Britain was the admiration and envy of Europe, the centre of influences which diffused through all classes of our population a salutary and an invigorating leaven. The Queen and the Prince Consort lost no opportunity of gratifying the people by their appearance in public, and of identifying themselves with all the beneficent social movements of the day outside the domain of politics. On the other hand the *vie intime* of Windsor and of Buckingham Palace was known to be a model of domestic excellence. The result was that the happy mean between a court such as that described for us by Madame d'Arblay and a court exclusively devoted to pleasures and pageants was exactly realised. The Sovereign of Great Britain has a solemn duty to discharge in not only gratifying the nation, but in presenting it, on other occasions than those of state, with a spectacle that shall at least be consonant with the most precious traditions of its domestic existence.

In the last ten years the Prince of Wales has been more prominently associated in the public mind with the principle and the functions of royalty than the Sovereign herself. This, it may be admitted, has been inevitable, though 100 may be hoped from the experiences of the past season that the Queen will forthe future find it possible to perform both the public as well as the private and purely official duties of her station. Under any circumstances, however, the influence of Marlborough House is not likely to be quite superseded, and it is thus important to consider what that influence has hitherto been, and how far it is to be held accountable for our social deterioration. The popularity of the Heir Apparent is undoubted, and there is no reason to suppose that it is an ephemeral one on the wane. The Princess of Wales has endeared herself by her pleasant face and winning manner to the English people in a degree that no wife of a future king, whether native or foreign has ever yet done. Her Royal Highness is well known to be of quite exemplary excellence in all the relations of life—a devoted wife and mother; in a word, a perfect woman. It would be unreasonable to expect that the Princess should have any power over the vast and heterogeneous mass of English society. For such an influence she lacks the age, the weight of character, and probably the personal ambition and love of power which are absolutely essential. She is thus utterly unlike either the Queen or the Queen's eldest daughter, the Imperial Princess of Germany, who is able not only to rule society, but to sway the counsels of cabinets. To be the smiling ornament of court receptions, to fascinate her future subjects by the most gracious and graceful of bows from her carriage in the Park, to set an occasional fashion, and to suggest a name for a new nicknack—this is the whole mission of the Princess of Wales. It could not be otherwise, and it is therefore idle to waste time in regret. Any more elevated conception of the possibilities of her position has, we may be sure, never presented itself to the mind of her Royal Consort. The Prince of Wales, it is now abundantly clear, is incapable of forming any estimate of the duties of royalty which would at all conflict with the pursuit of his pleasures or the indulgence of his whims. He works hard, it is true—that is, he appears successfully to have solved the secret of perpetual motion; he will travel night and day to gladden the public with a glimpse of his beaming countenance; he strains to the utmost a system which seems almost impervious to fatigue. Reckless excitement has become a necessary condition of his existence. When his Royal Highness returned from India, after a State dinner he at once rushed off to the Opera; and when, the other day, he came to London after a continental trip, he proceeded immediately to the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden. Such an example naturally has the effect of driving into contempt that domestic life of which the English Court was once a model, and which was one of the chief safeguards of the national character. Nature has endowed the Prince of Wales with a kindly, genial, and easy temperament. Much experience has made him a master in the art of comporting himself with grace and even with dignity, whenever the occasion demands. He has had, in addition to experience, the most painstaking and accomplished tuition which the royal wish and money can command. He has rehearsed the lesson so often, and under such vigilant superintendence, that he has become a proficient and an expert.

But here the salutary progress, which the Prince of Wales has made, ends. The training and the vicissitudes of the fourteen years, which have elapsed since his majority, have taught him nothing more than an exquisite finish of royal deportment, how to decide the order of precedence at a reception, how to distribute a mixed assortment of guests at dinner. His Royal Highness should not be denied the credit of having held judiciously aloof from party politics, though he has only been induced by some pressure to conceal his party prejudices. In other respects he has learned nothing and he has forgotten nothing. He may have knowledge of the world, but knowledge of the world is unaccompanied by any habit of caution, or any acquired knack of true worldly wisdom. At the age of thirty-five, just as he is entering upon the period of middle life, the Heir Apparent is—so far as all the arts of conduct, all the graver qualities of character are concerned—the same self-indulgent, good-natured, well-mannered, uncontrolled and uncontrollable young man that he was fifteen years ago, with this sole exception that he is young no longer. Everything might well have been pardoned to a prince who was newly released from the pinching pain of too strict guardianship of a virtuous sire, to find himself surroundedby temptations of which he knew nothing, and fawned upon by titled flatterers and parasites. The Prince of Wales at least has no reason to complain of scant toleration and indulgence at the hands of his future subjects. In the present day men live more swiftly and age more than they did half a century ago, and the Prince of Wales cannot, by the most violent stretch of imagination, be credited with the attribute of juvenility. Yet he has relinquished none of his old amusements, he has put away none of his boyish pastimes. The old jokes, the old indiscretions, still please him as much as ever. He scours Europe in quest of them; he rushes from an island to a continent, to vary their external form; he selects his companions and his intimates in the same haphazard and impulsively selfish manner as a lad at school, to whom duty is an unreal sound, and the proprieties an empty name.

Nothing could be less to be desired than that Marlborough House should be the resort of spectacled savants, narrow pedants, and bookish philosophers. But it might at least be expected that in the interest of the public some attention should be paid to those who are the special objects of popularity and honour, in a quarter in which nothing can be hid from the public eye. It might at least have been thought that the Prince, who will probably be some day or other King of England, would have by this time arrived at the conclusion that the pleasantry of one-flushed undergraduates and the practical jests of undergraduates at the end of term did not become the dignity of the middle-aged heir of the oldest, the most illustrious, and the most powerful monarchy in the world. It might at least have been anticipated that if gilded youths, who, without fear, are yet scarcely without reproach, were not excluded from the halls of Marlborough House and the garden-parties of Chiswick, the guests of the other sex should be proof against the shafts of slander, and should not include grass widows, unattached wives and frisky matrons, whom, for the sake of his own reputation and that of his family, no person of the upper middle class would venture to invite to his house. It might have been thought that the Prince of Wales would be so far alive to a sense of his own dignity, and what is due to others, as to refrain from employing in public offensive language to a nobleman deservedly popular and esteemed, or would, at least occasionally, show that he could practically understand the full import of the adage, *noblesse oblige*. Unhappily each of these expectations has been so far falsified. If the evil ended where it began, it would not perhaps greatly matter. But that is what it does not and cannot do. The Prince of Wales sets and will continue to set, the fashion to English society. He is, as we have already said, the first and chief representative of the aristocratic principle, and hence it is that personal character is growing a matter to which less and less consideration is attached in high places, that the border-line which separates innocence from criminality is becoming more perilously narrow; that feminine virtue is a matter of increasing indifference; that escapades are committed one season and ignored the next; that the horse-play of clowns at a country fair is not looked upon as inconsistent with the highest breeding; that the conversation of society is as slangy, and pitched in as low a key, as its ethics are dubious. It is only due to the sound sense and the innate good feeling of the English character that the royal encouragement to laxity of all sorts has not resulted in the descent to a level yet more deplorably low.

It would be unjust to suppose that there are no other causes which have contributed to the deterioration of society. It must be recollected that we have reached a time which may be described as one of transition from the somewhat ascetic and it may be the even puritanical, severity of the old English *régime*, to the ease and *abandon* of modern France. We have ceased to be an insular nation, and new canons of propriety and morality may possibly be in process of creation. Meanwhile there must be some confusion, and the social chaos which reigns is an intelligible phenomenon. It is a delusion to suppose that the highest classes of society can be affected by pernicious literature, whatever its form; while the weight which is to be attached to the loosening of all religious ties—to the growth of superstition on the one hand, and of disbelief in any form of revelation on the other—is not a subject which could here be conveniently discussed. We have mentioned France; it will not be amiss to add that in France there are certain guarantees, which are wholly dispensed with in England, against the growing corruptions of society. French newspapers are free from the reports of those cases whose full and particular narratives disgrace the columns of our own journals. In France, at least, the mischievous revelations elicited in the course of the Bravo Inquiry would not have been published, for the purpose of stimulating a pestilent curiosity, suggesting the indulgence of libidinous and unhallowed passions, or of contriving the unnatural means for the concealment and the evasion of the outcome of folly and of sin. Again, while France is not without the institution of a Divorce Court, and certainly not without the necessity for such an institution, the French Legislature takes good care that the rising generation shall not find an incentive to treacherous *amours*, or be initiated into the mysteries of intrigue, by a perusal in the papers of the day. There is an official and published record kept of the evidence given in these cases; a measure which not only acts as an aid to the preservation of purity, but which incidentally does not offer witnesses the opportunity of shaping their testimony by the lines which those who have preceded them have laid down. It is simply impossible to estimate the mischief worked by the blazoning forth of these hints to vice, and how to commit it with impunity. They are of course published, because the demand for them exists; and the demand is proof of the perverted and unwholesome appetite of a society which, having broken from its old mooring, knows no law but that of self-indulgence, and fears no punishment save detection.

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP.

Mr. Butterwick, of Roxborough, had a fit of sleeplessness one night lately, and after vainly trying to lose himself in slumber he happened to remember that he once read in an almanac that a man could put himself to sleep by imagining that he saw a flock of sheep jumping over a fence, and by counting them as they jumped. He determined to try the experiment, and closing his eyes he fancied the sheep jumping, and began to count. He had reached his one hundredth and fortieth sheep, and was beginning to doze off when Mrs. Butterwick suddenly said—"Joseph!" "Oh, what!" "I believe that yellow hen of ours wants to set." "Qodon't bother me with such nonsense as that now. Do keep quiet and go to sleep." Then Butterwick started his sheep again and commenced to count. He got to one hundred and twenty, and was feeling as if he would drop off at any moment, when, just as his one hundred and twenty-first sheep was about to take that fence, one of the twins began to cry. "Hang that child," he shouted at Mrs. Butterwick, "why don't you tend to it and put it to sleep. Hush up, you little imp, or I'll spank you." When Mrs Butterwick had quieted it, Butterwick, although a little nervous and excited, concluded to try it again. Turning on the imaginary mutton, he began. Only sixty-four sheep had slid over the fence when Butterwick's mother-in-law knocked at the door, and asked if he was awake. When she learned that he was, she said she believed that he had forgotten to close the back shutters, and she thought she heard burglars in the back yard. Then Butterwick arose in wrath and went down to see about it. He ascertained that the shutters were closed as usual, and as he returned to bed he resolved that Mrs. Butterwick's mother would leave the house for good in the morning, or he would. However, he thought he might as well give the almanac plan another trial, and setting the sheep in motion he began to count. This time the number two hundred and forty, and would probably have gone to sleep before the three hundredth jumped had not Mix's new dog in the next yard suddenly become homesick, and began to express his feelings in a series of prolonged and exasperating howls. Butterwick was indignant. Neglecting the sheep he leaped from the bed and began to bombard Mix's new dog with boots, soap cups, and every loose object he could lay his hands on. He hit the animal with a plaster cast of Daniel Webster, and induced the dog to retreat to the stable and think about home in silence. It seemed almost ridiculous to resume those sheep again, but he determined to give the almanac man one more chance, and as they began to jump for once he began to count, and after seeing the eighty-second sheep safely over, he was gliding gently into the land of dreams when Mrs Butterwick roll d out of bed and fell on the floor with such violence that she woked the twins and started them crying, while Butterwick's mother-in-law came down stairs, four steps at a time, to ask if they felt that earthquake. The situation was too awful for words. Butterwick regarded it for a moment with speechless indignation, and then rising a pillow he went over to the sofa in the back sitting room and lay down on the lounge. He fell asleep in ten minutes without the assistance of the almanac, but he dreamed all night that he was being butted around the equatory by a Cotswold ram, and he woke in the morning with a terrible headache and a conviction that sheep are good enough for wool and chops, but not worth a cent as a narcotic.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—Sept. 9.

Literary.—An article in a daily, entitled *The Political History of Bucks*, is to be followed up by *Social Memorials of Swells*.

CON. FROM CONNAUGHT.

Av ye plaze, Sorr, when ought a Monk to sit by a fire? Shure, when he's cowl'd.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

Mrs. Malaprop has of course expressed herself as particularly horrified by the "Atrocities in Belgravia."

"OFFICER'S GRIEVANCES."

Red-Nosed Captain of twenty-five years' service (to Stout ditto). "Beastly shame to 'retire' us just as we're getting useful!"

SS. PATRICK AND PARTRIDGE.

"Now at the Birds, me Boy, let dhrive!"
Says Mike, exhorting Dan.
"That's how we'll keep the game alive,
By killing all we can!"

SOCIAL BEINGS.

Wearied by London Dissipation, the Margoribanks Browns go, for the sake of perfect quiet, to that picturesque little watering-place, Shrimpington-super-mare, where they trust that they will not meet a single soul they know.

Oddly enough, the Cholmondeley Joneses go to the same spot with the same purpose.

Now, these Joneses and Browns cordially detest each other in London, and are not even on speaking terms; yet such is the depressing effect of "perfect quiet" that as soon as they meet at Shrimpington-super-mare, they rush into each other's arms with a wild sense of relief.

THE BULGARIAN STATUS QUO.

The *status quo?* As 'twas before?
The state of bondage to the Turk?
Mahometan misrule restore?
Confirm the Moslem's fiendish work?

Oh devilry, that far and wide
Has over Bulgaria spread,
And blood, by Summer scarcely dried
Upon the half-unburied dead!

Think of Batak made Moloch's den,
That Tophet, and its patrid mire;
Heaped with the skulls and bones of men;
The charnel-relics marked with fire;

Those blackened walls, and those remains,
Women's and babes'—the worst that tell!
The *status quo?* Bulgaria's plains
Relinquished to the hordes of hell?

Unless the British Lion's roar
Is mere bombast, ye Statesmen, No!
Diplomacy shall not restore
That execrable *status quo!*

THE FRENCH ON THE FIRST.

Only the other day a new French paper was established in Paris under the suggestive title of *Le Sportsman*, which doubtless will soon become as popular amongst our neighbours as *Bell's Life* is with us. As the journal is a new one, *Mr. Punch* has much pleasure in presenting its proprietors with a report of sport on the first which has been furnished to him by an experienced French "Gentlemans-Ridere," regardless of expense:—

Hotel de France et Les Deux Mondes, W. C., September 1, 1876.

My dear Editor-in-Chief,—You have asked me am I Sportsman? It was an insult! A Frenchman is always brave. To be Sportsman one must also be brave. Therefore a Frenchman is always Sportsman. Why? Because he is brave. "This may not be truth," you say. No. It is something better—it is logic!

I am Sportsman, and I have many friends of distinction who are also sportsmans. They are French. On August 31st we met at your grandest London square—your square where William Shakspeare is. Long live the Immortal William! Ah! he was a great man, a very great man—nearly as great as our own Alexandre Dumas) points to a foun ain which plays but seldom, and we discuss-d—you ask what? What should "Gentlemans-Rideres" discuss? Why, the Sport. Long live the Sport! We decided, we three "Gentlemans-Rideres," to go and shoot your partridges, your swallows, your pheasants, your rabbits, your seagull! Ah! you think we French do not know your Sport—your 1st September! You are mistaken! You are mistaken! you are all mistaken; We know the Sport very well.

We dressed in full costume; we were prepared for the terrors of the Chase. The Marquis de Chateau Ordinaire wore green velvet, the Vicomte de Pommes Frites blue satin, and I red cloth, for I love to chase the artful hare. We all had large horns worn round the body, and our hunting swords dangled at our sides. The Marquis, as our leader, wore a plume of feathers in his jocke hat—our jocke hats were only trimmed with gold. You see, we French Sportsmans know how to dress.

We took our places in the train, and soon reached the wood we had fixed on. It belonged to a gentleman who had advertised. I quote his communication; it has appeared in your *Times*:—

"Shooting over 1,500 acres for two months.—A gentleman, having been prevented from shooting his well-preserved moner is desirous of having two or three gentlemen to shoot."

This Sportsman he could not shoot his manor! Then could he shoot us? We would put him to the test, and prove your boasted "crack shots" was a nonsense. France would then triumph, as she has always triumphed. Is she not civilisation? And is not civilisation another name for Triumph? If you do not believe me, ask Victor Hugo. It is his affair.

When we reached this assassin "Gentlemans-Ridere" he explained himself to us. He did not wish to shoot us. It was not to be a duel, but a bargain! A bargain! You are *miserables*, you are touts, you are a nation of shopkeepers! The advertising assassin wished to let his shooting at so much a month! The advertisement was an insult, a nonsense!

But were we to be bankrel? We had come to brave danger—to be baptised with fire. We made up our minds. We could undergo something more dreadful, more dangerous, than a duel. *We would go out shooting with one another!* Had we not all been provided with shot-proof under-waistcoats, who would have lived? We fired at everything? And the result? We made a "bag"! Ah! you see we know your terms of sport! We have a "Tattersall's Francais," we have also a "bag"! This was the contents of our "bags":—

One plume of green feathers, shot off the jocks hat of M. le Marquis.

Two pigs. The Viscount aimed at a stack of hay and killed the "porkeres."

One dog. He got in my way as I was shooting at a cow.

One finger, belonging to M. le Vicomte. M. le Marquis was the marksman.

One sheep. He walked up to my gun to taste it as I was letting it off.

And one fox! We all killed *him!* Hurrah! Hip, hip, hip!

But you insolent islanders are unsympathetic! Instead of carrying us home in triumph, the villagers (whom we had summoned to our sides with a long solo on our horns) heaped upon our heads reproaches. Nay, it was worse. M. le Marquis was actually bathed in the pond of horses! But we will be avenged! Our children shall avenge us! You hear, our children shall avenge us! Beware and tremble!

We left the country amidst great "reclamations," and travelled home. When we got to Leicester Square the 1st of September was over!

Receive my salutations the most distinguished.

(Signed) Le Chevalier Canard.

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Contents of the Fist Edition.

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Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption, and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual descriptive matter, with lists and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some

spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood, are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(*The Geographical Magazine.*)

Mr. Maclean has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, full of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the island, to the population, the trade and industry, the government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahableshwur, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written; as it required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced into future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide*, to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It contains something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman.*)

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guidebook in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable histori cal record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to our literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hope, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and now know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other mer